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Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Emergency assistance for peace, normalcy and rehabilitation in Tajikistan

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 52/169 I of 16 December 1997, entitled "Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and rehabilitation in Tajikistan". In that resolution the General Assembly noted that despite the successful conclusion of inter-Tajik talks and the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan to allocate limited resources to returning refugees and displaced persons, the economic situation in Tajikistan remained bleak and essential social services were largely dysfunctional, making a large percentage of the population vulnerable. The General Assembly also expressed concern that the security situation in parts of Tajikistan remained volatile.

2. Member States and others concerned were encouraged by the General Assembly to continue assistance to alleviate the urgent humanitarian needs of Tajikistan and to offer support for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy.

3. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and to report to it at its fifty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of resolution 52/169 I. The present report covers the period from the adoption of the resolution to mid-August 1998. During that period, five reports were submitted to the Security Council on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/686 and Add.1 of 4 September 1997, S/1997/859 of 5 November 1997, S/1998/113 and Corr.1 of 10 February 1998, S/1998/374 of 6 May 1998 and S/1998/754 of 13 August 1998).

II. Background to the situation in Tajikistan

4. Civil war broke out in Tajikistan in the summer of 1992, less than a year after the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. By mid-1993, in a country of under 6 million, an estimated 50,000 people, mostly civilians, had been killed, some 600,000 had been displaced internally, and an additional 60,000 had crossed the border into northern Afghanistan. Scores of others had fled to neighbouring central Asian republics and to other countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Reliable statistics on the number of remaining refugees, many of whom have turned into economic migrants and seasonal workers, are not available.

5. By mid-1995, the majority of the internally displaced persons wishing to return to their pre-war homes had done so. With the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international organizations, almost all refugees based in Afghanistan had returned to Tajikistan by the end of 1997.

6. On 27 June 1997, after three years of inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) signed the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan. The Commission on National Reconciliation (CNR), a 26-member implementing body for the General Agreement, with equal representation from the Government and UTO, started its activities in Dushanbe on 15 September 1997. The General Agreement, which foresaw a 12- to 18-month transitional period for implementation of all its provisions, was hampered on several occasions during the period by sporadic violence and political impasses.

7. The appointment on 12 February 1998 of five members of UTO to cabinet-level posts and the return of Akbar Turajonzoda, the UTO deputy leader who was appointed on 10 March as first Deputy Prime Minister for economic relations with CIS, were considered as major steps in overcoming the violence and slow implementation of the peace process.

8. The peace process faced one of its greatest political challenges following the adoption of the law on political parties in the May parliamentary session, which banned political parties based on religion. A 12-member Conciliatory Commission (UTO and Government) was established by presidential decree to propose recommendations on eliminating the disagreements between CNR and Parliament over the law. On 18 June the President agreed to return the modified draft law to the Parliament at its next session.

9. The registration and demobilization of UTO fighters remain a difficult issue, and the number of UTO fighters to be absorbed into the reformed power ministries have not been identified and decided upon. As for the government forces, their demobilization has not yet been addressed.

10. The volatile security situation in Tajikistan took a serious turn during the week of 20 July 1998, resulting in the murder, by unknown assailants, of four members of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT), two military observers, from Poland and Uruguay, a civil affairs officer from Japan and a Tajik driver/interpreter. This has obliged relief organizations to suspend their activities in the Karategin Valley and to

proceed in other areas amid heightened security considerations. It has also dealt a severe blow to the peace process.

III. Humanitarian assistance

11. The humanitarian situation remains precarious, with increasing emergency needs throughout the country being only partly met through international assistance. Those needs are exacerbated by the State's lack of capacity to respond to the social and welfare needs of its citizens. The present unstable environment is preventing the establishment of wide-reaching rehabilitation programmes, thus accelerating the deterioration.

12. The more visible emergency situation of the early 1990s has evolved into a slow deterioration in the living conditions of vulnerable groups. A growing number of them – pensioners, the institutionalized and others – are totally dependent on international humanitarian aid. According to a 1998 World Food Programme (WFP) report, 80 per cent of people live below the poverty line, while according to the State statistical agency, almost 50 per cent of the population are unemployed.

13. Rehabilitation activities are essential in order to break the cycle of dependency on international assistance. Such activities are being prevented from taking root by insecurity, inadequate legislation, a lack of clear policy on supporting private initiatives, an ineffective banking system, expectation of credits from the central Government and the general lack of skills and training to promote poverty alleviation.

14. The United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for 1998, launched in March, requested $34 million to cover continued humanitarian assistance for vulnerable groups. The bulk of the appeal, $9 million, was requested for emergency food assistance and to promote food security. More than $5 million was needed to support agricultural sustainability. An additional $10 million was required for the deteriorating health sector. Under 19 per cent of the 1998 needs have been funded to date (see attached tables).

15. This muted response by donors was consistent with the results of an earlier conference organized in Vienna by the United Nations in November 1997 in support of peace and reconciliation in Tajikistan. While large amounts were pledged, very little emerged as real new funding. It underscores the low level of interest in Tajikistan, a country at the juncture of peace and war. The lack of confidence on the part of donors prevents funding for the transition from war to materialize.

16. The killing of four UNMOT staff members in Tajikistan has affected international operations throughout the country. The continued uncertainty and the lack of a favourable environment in which to conduct humanitarian operations are compounded in Tajikistan by political, military and criminal acts aimed at derailing the peace process. Agencies providing humanitarian aid are concerned that if the prevailing security conditions continue to prevent the provision of assistance to certain areas it would have a serious impact on vulnerable groups, especially in view of the approaching winter months. In view of the deterioration in the security situation, a temporary relocation of non-essential United Nations humanitarian personnel to Tashkent began on 24 August. All humanitarian personnel are expected to return to Tajikistan as soon as security conditions permit.

A. Implementation of humanitarian assistance

Voluntary repatriation

17. Since UNHCR resumed its voluntary repatriation operation in July 1997, to date more than 12,000 Tajik refugees have returned, from northern Afghanistan (11,000), Turkmenistan (1,000) and Kyrgyzstan (around 30 people). Other agencies, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Tajik Red Crescent Society and the International Organization for Migration have assisted in this exercise.

18. Most of the returnees have been repatriated to districts in the southern province of Khatlon, where UNHCR, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations have provided rehabilitation and reintegration support. This includes a shelter programme for the reconstruction of 2,000 houses for returnees.

19. UNHCR is providing funds for this construction programme through the Save the Children Federation (United States), the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) and Shelter Now International. Caritas Switzerland is also engaged in shelter reconstruction for returnees to Khatlon province. However, delays caused by insufficient building materials and inadequate quality guarantees and delays in identification of beneficiaries and determination of construction methodology have resulted in an extension of the programme beyond 1998.

Food aid

20. WFP and other food aid agencies have about 1,320,000 beneficiaries who require assistance, more than 20 per cent of the population of Tajikistan. WFP and its implementing partners deliver to 44 per cent of the total beneficiaries. The balance is provided for by CARE International, the Aga Khan Foundation, German Agro Action, the Save the Children Federation, Mercy Corps International, Mission East, IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

21. A recent European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) survey indicated that 16 per cent of households were food-insecure, lacking the capacity to maintain an adequate diet without food aid. The report estimated that even with normal economic growth, the proportion of food-insecure households would gradually increase, and with the current economic decline more households would become food-insecure. The European Union's Humanitarian Assistance Committee recently approved a submission by ECHO of a contribution of ECU 16.6 million for Tajikistan.

22. WFP reports that food aid agencies encounter frequent cases of death due to malnutrition in prisons and hospitals, while women in Khatlon province have serious problems with anaemia. In the future, the bulk of food aid will continue to support vulnerable groups, such as pensioners, widows, female-headed households, children and the institutionalized.

23. Food aid agencies are also continuing efforts in all regions to promote self-reliance and household food security through the spread of land-lease schemes, income-generating activities and food for work and training initiatives. Monitoring mechanisms to improve the targeting and delivery of food aid are being strengthened.

Agriculture

24. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Tajikistan has a food deficit of 300,000 metric tons despite the fact that agriculture is the leading sector of the Tajik economy. It accounts for 25 per cent of gross domestic product and employs about 40 per cent of the labour force. The lack of arable land (Tajikistan is 93 per cent mountainous) and the slow pace of land reform preclude any near-term positive changes in the performance of the agriculture sector. For the foreseeable future, food aid will continue to be required, as commercial food imports have fallen sharply. While the Government has released more land for privatization and has seen a resulting increase in cereal production, it maintains that the main agricultural focus continues to be cotton production. Livestock farming and fruit and vegetable cultivation are undertaken on an individual basis.

25. The harsh winter in Tajikistan in 1997/98 adversely affected agricultural production by causing delays in spring planting. The situation has been exacerbated by a recent spate of landslides and floods that have damaged irrigation systems, roads and bridges. The Ministry of Agriculture reports that more than 64,000 hectares of cultivated land have been damaged.

26. FAO provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture. CARE International, German Agro Action and the Aga Khan Foundation, along with FAO, are supporting the recovery and sustainability of the agricultural sector. FAO is currently implementing two projects related to seed potato multiplication. Despite security constraints and climatic problems, it is expected that 4,000 metric tons of potatoes will be available for consumption, with an additional 1,500 metric tons for seed.

Health

27. The government health service suffers from deficiencies, common to other public sector services, due to the Government's inability to provide resources and adequate services. International assistance is geared to supplying drugs, medical equipment and technical advice. It does not tackle the serious infrastructure problems such as rehabilitation of buildings, low staff salaries and insufficient training. Morbidity and mortality rates for Tajikistan remain alarming, even with the high levels of humanitarian health assistance delivered over the past five years.

28. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the health service has deteriorated and survives only through international support. Patterns of main health indicators are disturbing, with maternal and infant mortality rates still high (82.3 per 100,000 live births and 30.4 per 1,000 respectively). The spread of malaria and typhoid is of grave concern. The universal lack of essential drugs and antibiotics, chlorine for treatment of drinking water and diagnostic facilities aggravate the situation. This is compounded by the lack of trained health personnel, many of whom fled during the civil war or were driven away by insufficient and irregular salaries.

29. The World Bank has allocated funds to support the ongoing structural adjustment of the health service and to train health professionals. Activities are under way to strengthen the primary health care system, to introduce reform of the service delivery outlets, to introduce new

management and to make administrative structures more efficient.

30. The Ministry of Health receives management and technical support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Other relief and development organizations, including Medical Emergency Relief International, ACTED, the Aga Khan Foundation, Pharmaciens sans frontiers, Médecins sans frontières-Holland, ICRC, IFRC, the Central Asian Development Agency and the Save the Children Foundation are carrying out health support programmes. The main activities continue to be control of typhoid and malaria epidemics and of respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases in children. Other problems being addressed include iron deficiency in women, reproductive health, the strengthening of management capacity at all levels and the provision of essential drugs.

31. UNICEF provided vaccines, basic health kits and essential drugs to local health posts, and cold chain equipment and technical assistance and training to Ministry of Health staff. WHO and UNICEF conducted two poliomyelitis immunization campaigns for children in 1998. WHO provided kits for diphtheria to the national immunization centre and diagnostic material for blood testing to prevent the spread of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome to government laboratories.

32. The overall aim of the United Nations Population Fund is to improve reproductive health services, including family planning, with emphasis on increasing community participation in the development of policies and the provision of services. Technical assistance, equipment and contraceptives are provided.

Water supply and sanitation

33. Years of under-investment and poor maintenance of the water system have made typhoid fever the most problematic of acute diarrhoeal diseases. Throughout the country, water supply and treatment systems have collapsed and people have no guarantee of receiving potable water. There are shortages of essential chemicals, equipment and spare parts, as well as funding difficulties, even in urban areas. Cross-contamination of sewage into the water supply occurs owing to pipeline breakage, leaks and flooding.

34. IFRC and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation intervened with an emergency water supply and treatment programme to combat the typhoid epidemic that broke out in Dushanbe last year. This included supplying chlorine and spare parts, repairing equipment and organizing a country-wide public information campaign on water usage and hygiene. Coupled with good monitoring, these measures had an immediate impact. The number of reported typhoid cases in the corresponding period in 1998 declined dramatically.

35. The United Nations Office for Project Services has completed the rehabilitation of the water supply system in Kulyab in the southern part of the country, thus providing clean water to 65,000 people for the first time. When the rehabilitation of the sewage system is concluded, the root causes of typhoid, malaria and other water-borne diseases in the area will be largely eliminated. UNICEF provides hand pumps and sand filters to schools and other institutions, as well as hygiene education and maintenance training.

36. The intermittent funding for water and sanitation activities allows for small-scale interventions only. Large-scale funding for major improvements is required in order to secure proper water system management through cost-recovery schemes, water-rate setting and comprehensive accounting systems.

Education

37. Tajikistan inherited its educational structures and curricula from the Soviet period. This means that until recently, 88 per cent of the adult population had received some level of education. However, the collapse of the Soviet Union and subsequent economic and social crises have resulted in a sharp decline in income and the impoverishment of the population. With the civil war, these factors have combined to seriously damage the educational system.

38. Between 1992 and 1997 more than 5,000 teachers left the country, and many children do not attend school or attend only part-time. The number of hours spent in the classroom has declined sharply, as many teachers with unrealistically low and irregular salaries have sought alternative sources of income. With the State budget unable to provide free educational materials and support, one fifth of children in Tajikistan cannot receive an education.

39. The poor physical condition of buildings and the lack of water, heating and educational materials make classroom activity extremely difficult. Lack of shoes and clothing and security problems prevent children, especially girls, from attending school. The United Nations Office for Project Services, the Aga Khan Foundation and UNHCR provide support for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of buildings. UNICEF, ICRC, IFRC, the Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom), Mercy Corps International and Orphans, Refugees and Aid provide training, materials and non-food items. WFP and the Save the Children Foundation support school feeding programmes.

Child protection

40. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNICEF have created the child protection sector to deal with the effect of growing poverty on children. The manifestations of child poverty include a growing number of children involved in work and in criminal behaviour, including petty crime, prostitution and drug use. While unaccompanied children appear as "street kids" in Dushanbe and other major towns, there is evidence that many more children are abandoned.

41. Poverty is breaking up families, threatening the morale and social fabric of communities. The poor state of education further reduces child development opportunities. A wide range of measures have been developed to deal with the different dimensions of the problem, including advocacy, capacity-building of agencies providing services and protection of legal and other rights.

42. The immediate humanitarian needs are being addressed. A variety of programmes have been implemented in support of female-headed households, returnees, orphans, street children, children in prison and residential care by providing food aid, material support, psychological services and legal protection. UNICEF, ICRC, the Save the Children Fund, Orphans, Refugees and Aid and a number of national agencies are collaborating to improve information-sharing, network-building and service delivery.

B. Coordination of humanitarian assistance

43. The present Field Coordination Unit of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs was established in early 1997. It was strengthened with additional staff in order to improve the overall coordination of humanitarian assistance by the United Nations resident and humanitarian coordinator. The Unit is an integral part of all coordination networks involving United Nations agencies, other international agencies and non-governmental organizations, both in the capital and in the provinces.

44. Fortnightly inter-agency meetings take place in Dushanbe comprising the humanitarian community as well as donors and bilateral representatives. This is replicated in the southern part of the country. Regular feedback from meetings in Kurghan Teppa helps improve overall national coordination and complementary planning. The regular monthly bulletin of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and thematic papers keep the humanitarian community updated on pertinent issues.

45. Regular sectoral meetings covering food aid, health, agriculture, shelter, human rights, education, water and sanitation, demobilization and child protection are held in Dushanbe. These meetings address policy, planning, strategy and implementation issues. The Government participates in those meetings through the relevant ministries and the Aid Coordination Unit. Funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), this unit is accountable to the Prime Minister's office and is responsible for monitoring all commitments and disbursements of international aid and investment to Tajikistan.

IV. Rehabilitation and development cooperation

46. UNDP and the World Bank assisted the Government of Tajikistan in preparing its documentation for the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group on Tajikistan, held in Paris on 20 May 1998. This collaboration will continue on a longer-term basis through the cofinancing of a six-month living standard survey, which aims to create a national poverty profile with baseline data.

47. UNDP carried out a survey of rehabilitation needs in the Karategin Valley in October 1997. The results of the survey were used by the World Bank as the basis for formulating its $20 million post-conflict emergency reconstruction project for agricultural support, bridges and roads rehabilitation, small community works and other infrastructure work to be carried out in the Karategin Valley.

48. UNDP funded and the United Nations Office for Project Services implemented a rehabilitation and reconstruction programme in the three sub-offices of Garm, Kulyab and Shaartuz, and 180 sub-projects have been completed or are ongoing in the areas of agriculture, health, education, water and sanitation, infrastructure, capacity-building and gender development. The results and methodology of the rehabilitation and reconstruction programme have raised the interest of other partners in a $1.7 million cost-sharing/trust fund arrangement.

49. The main strengths of the programme lie in its capacity-building aspect. Investments made by UNDP since 1996 have allowed the United Nations Office for Project Services to carry out a complex portfolio of sub-projects and to implement programmes on behalf of other international institutions to support the different types of transition faced by Tajikistan; namely, from war to peace, from a centrally planned to a market economy, from a top-down decision-making system to one that gives villagers wider

opportunities to participate in decisions, and from a scheme of social welfare based on State subsidies towards a system of mutual responsibility.

50. The cooperation of UNDP with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the Ministry of Culture and Education continues to be productive, with the expansion of the peace-building project to Kulyab and the consolidation of the activities already ongoing in certain districts in the Khatlon region. During the current one-year phase, 20 community development centre leaders designated by the project will receive training to manage their centres as independent local non-governmental organizations and to mobilize resources for community socio-economic activities in the Khatlon region. The network created by the project at the community level will be used to support and widen the civic education programme, currently being discussed by a working group involving other agencies (the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Aga Khan Foundation, the United States Agency for International Development, UNMOT, UNDP). Other support being provided to the Ministry of Labour includes training and capacity-building. A decision-planning workshop was held in early July 1998 with the key objective being to formulate a comprehensive training, employment and income-generation action plan for vulnerable groups, including ex-combatants and refugees in pilot areas.

51. Peace-building and reconciliation activities have been closely linked to efforts to promote the establishment of an economic environment conducive to self-sufficiency. UNDP focuses on strengthening government capacity to manage external resources from international financial institutions, development agencies and the private sector. The Aid Coordination Unit, currently located in the UNDP office, will be transferred to the Prime Minister's office as part of a management plan to strengthen the professional skills of government staff.

52. In support of economic development, two projects have been funded by UNDP, with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as executing agencies. ILO has formulated a pilot labour force survey to identify employment trends, to profile the labour force, including workers' skill levels, and to match the data with opportunities for training, employment and business enterprise schemes, with emphasis on the most vulnerable. UNIDO has been given responsibility for carrying out a survey of the industrial assets in Tajikistan. This is the first comprehensive analysis of existing industrial facilities and includes strategies for privatization, the restructuring of remaining State enterprises and a review of foreign investment in joint ventures.

53. UNDP has demonstrated particular interest in gender-related issues by funding a women's development project, the largest in the CIS countries, with a budget of $758,000 for the period 1997–1999. This support to small enterprise development was successfully tested as a pilot project in Karasu (region of Kofarnihon). The Karasu experience allowed 1,127 women in Kofarnihon to start their own businesses in a two-year period. It is the only new funding source for economic revival in the region for over a year. It created 1,959 jobs, and more than 8,000 people are directly benefiting from the programme. The Karasu model will be replicated in two other areas, Aini, located in a remote mountainous region in the Zarafshan Valley, and Tursunzade, an industrial town, the site of a major aluminum plant.

V. Concluding observations

54. The humanitarian situation in Tajikistan has not changed for the better since the beginning of the year. This is due primarily to the continuing inability of the Government to provide the services that would create the semblance of a social safety net. In the absence of such a safety net and of a revitalized economic fabric providing a modicum of self-sufficiency to rural populations, the most vulnerable, including some 600,000 returnees, continue to require relief aid, while the country as a whole is in dire need of rehabilitation and development assistance.

55. As a result, the United Nations intends to continue its humanitarian programme in Tajikistan by issuing a consolidated inter-agency appeal for humanitarian assistance for 1999.

56. The Secretary-General wishes to thank donor countries and organizations for their generous support to humanitarian assistance programmes in Tajikistan in the past. At the same time, Tajikistan unfortunately seems to have been omitted from the agendas of most donors in 1998. For a variety of reasons, donor support to Tajikistan has diminished across the board for humanitarian as well as development assistance and for support to peace and reconciliation.

57. As noted in the report of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on his July 1998 mission to Tajikistan, it is imperative that donors invest in the peace process for humanitarian reasons as well as for development assistance and in order to support peace and reconciliation.

58. Despite the reprehensible premeditated murder of United Nations personnel in Garm, continuing humanitarian assistance to Tajikistan is required in order to maintain conditions for peace and to prepare the transition to rehabilitation. Without significant international support in creating conditions for the country to shed its dependency on humanitarian assistance, Tajikistan could very well become a permanent emergency. It is imperative that donors "invest" in peace, primarily by delivering what was pledged in Vienna and Paris in support of the peace process.

59. Equally important, the Government of Tajikistan and UTO need to undertake immediate, concrete steps to show rapid and real progress in the peace process.

60. The Secretary-General wishes to express his profound appreciation for the excellent and often selfless work that the men and women of the humanitarian organizations are undertaking in Tajikistan, often putting their lives at risk and even making the ultimate sacrifice.

61. The Secretary-General is deeply distressed by the growing number of crimes committed against humanitarian and other staff members, and in particular by the murder of unarmed United Nations personnel in Garm. The safety and security of United Nations personnel rests with the host country and the parties to the conflict. He urges the Government of Tajikistan and the leadership of UTO to do their utmost to identify the perpetrators of this heinous crime and to bring them to justice, and calls upon the parties to take real and effective measures to ensure not only that there is no repetition of this tragedy, but that United Nations and other personnel can work in conditions of safety and security in their task of assisting Tajikistan in its difficult transition.

Table 1

A. Summary of requirements and contributions, as at 27 July 1998, towards the 1998 United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for Tajikistan

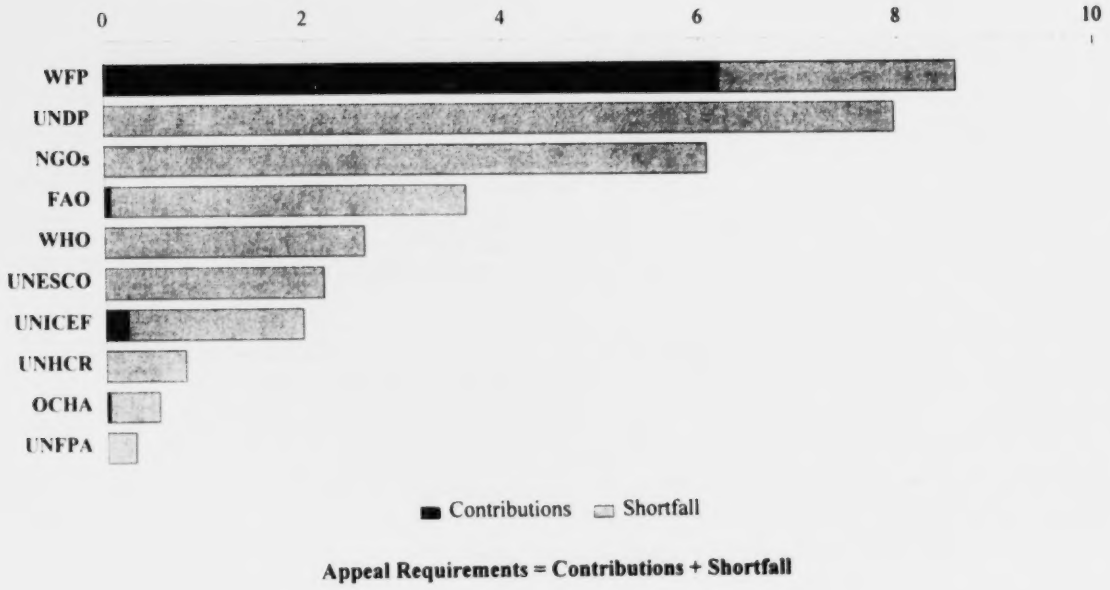
(In United States dollars)

Appealing agency	*Appeal requirements (1998)*	*Pledges contributions*	*Shortfall*	*Percentage of needs covered*
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	3 626 150	56 000	3 570 150	1.5
United Nations Children's Fund	1 975 000	222 039	1 752 961	11.2
United Nations Development Programme	7 970 000	0	7 970 000	0.0
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	2 185 000	0	2 185 000	0.0
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	800 000	0	800 000	0.0
United Nations Population Fund	291 000	0	291 000	0.0
World Health Organization	2 596 100	0	2 596 100	0.0
World Food Programme	8 597 178	6 197 143	2 400 035	72.1
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	529 214	30 822	498 392	5.8
Non-governmental organizations	6 070 972	0	6 070 972	0.0
Grand total	**34 640 614**	**6 506 004**	**28 134 610**	**18.8**

Compiled by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

B. Updated financial summary

(In millions of United States dollars)



Appeal Requirements = Contributions + Shortfall

Table II
Donor contributions, as at 27 July 1998, towards the 1998 United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for Tajikistan

A. Non-food aid

Donor	*Channel*	*Project code*	*Sector (activity)*	*Amount (United States dollars)*
Belgium	UNICEF	TJK-98-1/N17	Provision of essential life-saving drugs and medical supplies to community health centres	65 789
Sweden	UNICEF	TJK-98-1/N27	Upgrading water and sanitation facilities in schools and providing training in maintenance and proper sanitation and hygiene practices	156 250
Switzerland	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	TJK-98-1/N39	Coordination	30 822
FAO	UNDP	TJK-98-1/N05	Programming and project formulation mission: public and private veterinary services for enhanced food security, public health and trade in Tajikistan	56 000
Total non-food (part A)				**308 861**

B. Food aid

Donor	*Channel*	*Project code*	*Commodity*	*Food (metric tons)*	*Amount (United States dollars)*
United States of America[a]	WFP	TJK-98-1/N01	Wheat flour	7 500	3 525 000
United States of America[a]	WFP	TJK-98-1/N01	Vegetable oil	500	615 000
ECHO[a]	WFP	TJK-98-1/N01	Various	*To be provided*	2 057 143
Total food aid (part B)				**8 000**	**6 197 143**
Grand total				**8 000**	**6 506 004**

Compiled by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

[a] As reported by donor to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Table III

Listing of project activities, as at 27 July 1998, towards the 1998 United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for Tajikistan

(In United States dollars)

Code	*Sector activity*	*Appealing agency*	*Requirements*	*Income*	*Shortfall*
Food aid/food security					
N01	Emergency assistance to vulnerable groups	WFP	8 597 178	6 197 143	2 400 035
N02	Support to small farmer organizations in the Khatlon region – technical support to WFP land-lease project	ACTED	473 000	0	473 000
	Subtotal		**9 070 178**	**6 197 143**	**2 873 035**
Agriculture					
N03	Emergency supply of inputs for 1998 winter wheat planting	FAO	2 417 150	0	2 417 150
N04	Irrigation sector review and emergency rehabilitation	FAO	1 153 000	0	1 153 000
N05	Programming and project formulation mission: public and private veterinary services for enhanced food security, public health and trade in Tajikistan	FAO	56 000	56 000	0
N06	Provision of agricultural inputs and training to female-headed and multi-children families	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)-I	299 513	0	299 513
N07	Zerafshan valley private farmer support project: potato-seed production and rehabilitation of irrigation systems in Old Mastchoh district	CARE-I	1 648 035	0	1 648 035
N08	Khatlon community livestock restocking and privatization project	Relief International (RI)	250 500	0	250 500
	Subtotal		**5 824 198**	**56 000**	**5 768 198**
Health					
N09	Health-care system reform assistance for Tajikistan	WHO	350 000	0	350 000
N10	Health coordination and management	WHO	411 100	0	411 100
N11	Managing supplies of essential drugs for Tajikistan	WHO	140 000	0	140 000
N12	Improving maternal and child health-care services at regional (oblast) level (consolidation of outcomes achieved in the CARAK project)	WHO	300 000	0	300 000
N13	Control and prevention of vector-borne diseases, including malaria	WHO	350 000	0	350 000
N14	Control and treatment of tuberculosis	WHO	510 000	0	510 000
N15	Control of diarrhoeal diseases including typhoid fever	WHO	370 000	0	370 000
N16	Emergency assistance and policy development in mental health rehabilitation and promotion	WHO	165 000	0	165 000
N17	Provision of essential life-saving drugs and medical supplies to community health centres	UNICEF	300 000	65 789	234 211
N18	Provision of iron tablets to women, adolescent girls and children to combat anaemia, and distribution of high-energy biscuits to supplement the diet of schoolchildren in disadvantaged and mountainous areas	UNICEF	890 000	0	890 000
N19	Rehabilitation and re-equipment of rural hospitals in Tajikistan	UNDP	4 190 000	0	4 190 000
N20	Malaria prevention through local rural organizations	ACTED	400 000	0	400 000
N21	Reproductive and child health	CARE-I	543 814	0	543 814

Code	*Sector activity*	*Appealing agency*	*Requirements*	*Income*	*Shortfall*
N22	Improving malaria management and control	Medical Emergency Relief International	549 680	0	549 680
N23	Support to mental health institutions	Médecins sans frontières-Holland	720 000	0	720 000
N24	Production of perfusion fluids in Tajikistan and distribution into the medical structures in Tajikistan	Pharmaciens sans frontières	436 000	0	436 000
N25	Pilot women's reproductive health intervention and community education	RI	111 000	0	111 000
N26	Garm and Khatlon first aid/obstetrical station support through capacity-building and institutionalizing teacher-training courses at the Post-Graduate Institute for Health Training (Dushanbe) for first aid station/obstetrical staff	RI	230 100	0	230 100
	Subtotal		**10 966 694**	**65 789**	**10 900 905**
Water and sanitation					
N27	Upgrading water and sanitation facilities in schools and training in maintenance and proper sanitation and hygiene practices	UNICEF	425 000	156 250	268 750
N28	Provision of slow filtration sand filters and water-related health education to 50 institutions accommodating vulnerable persons such as children, the sick and the elderly	ADRA-I	57 000	0	57 000
	Subtotal		**482 000**	**156 250**	**325 750**
Education					
N29	Radio-education project with diffusion of printed materials	UNESCO	1 085 000	0	1 085 000
N30	Repair of schools and production of school furniture	UNESCO	1 100 000	0	1 100 000
N31	Provision of education kits for primary schools and paper for printing of essential primary-level textbooks	UNICEF	360 000	0	360 000
N32	Rehabilitation, provision of education materials and training to rural primary and secondary schools in Tajikistan	UNDP	3 780 000	0	3 780 000
N33	Pilot peace/tolerance education through textbook production	RI	49 500	0	49 500
	Subtotal		**6 374 500**	**0**	**6 374 500**
Income generation					
N34	Support to micro-enterprise quick impact projects in returnee affected areas in Khatlon district	UNHCR	800 000	0	800 000
N35	Provision of loans to female partners in group contracts to initiate local employment and income-generating activities	ADRA-I	60 830	0	60 830
N36	Provision of heating fuel to social institutions in winter 1998/99	German Agro Action	215 000	0	215 000
N37	Vocational training and small business promotion for social orphans in Kulyab	Orphans, Refugees and Aid	27 000	0	27 000
	Subtotal		**1 102 830**	**0**	**1 102 830**

Code	*Sector activity*	*Appealing agency*	*Requirements*	*Income*	*Shortfall*
Information management and coordination					
N38	Data collection	UNFPA	291 000	0	291 000
N39	Coordination	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	529 214	30 822	498 392
	Subtotal		**820 214**	**30 822**	**789 392**
	Total		**34 640 614**	**6 506 004**	**28 134 610**

Table IV

Pledges/contributions of the international community towards humanitarian assistance for Tajikistan in 1998, outside the framework of the United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal, as at 28 July 1998

Decision date	*Donor*	*Channel*	*Description*	*Value (United States dollars)*
30 June 1998	Denmark	ICRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (ICRC emergency appeal)	298 649
20 March 1998	Denmark	Mission east	Cash for pre-harvest food distribution in Kulyab province (southern Tajikistan) [46 H 7-11]	817 518
Subtotal				**1 116 167**
4 May 1998	Egypt	Egyptian fund for technical cooperation with CIS and newly independent States	In kind – medicine and medical equipment	**100 000**
30 March 1998	Finland	RC/Finland	Cash for humanitarian assistance	366 300
30 March 1998	Finland	RC/Finland	Cash for humanitarian assistance	366 300
Subtotal				**732 600**
7 May 1998	Germany	German embassy	Cash for logistics and operational support for children, elderly and women victims of flood disaster and landslides (ASHH 321 50)	3 056
18 June 1998	Germany	German embassy	Cash to clear the area of broken-down houses as a result of flooding after heavy rainfalls in Tavildara, Tajikistan (ASHH 321 50 TJK 05/98)	3 056
2 June 1998	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for immediate relief for homeless people because of floods after heavy rainfalls (ASHH 321 50 TJK 04/98)	111 111
Subtotal				**117 223**
30 June 1998	Luxembourg	ICRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (ICRC emergency appeal)	**110 811**
20 March 1998	Netherlands	ICRC	Cash for ICRC emergency appeal 1998: health activities, protection, dissemination/information and relief activities in Tajikistan (TJ004001)	**371 287**
1 April 1998	Norway	RC/Norway	In kind – soup kitchen (K8240)	30 818
1 April 1998	Norway	UNDP	Cash for open trust fund for peace and development (K8285)	507 327
Subtotal				**538 145**
30 June 1998	Sweden	ICRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (ICRC emergency appeal)	508 476
1 April 1998	United Kingdom	Aga Khan Foundation	Cash to provide 1,500 tons of wheat flour to vulnerable population of approximately 250,000 in Gorno-Badakshan	1 000 000

Decision date	*Donor*	*Channel*	*Description*	*Value (United States dollars)*
26 February 1998	United Kingdom (N/A)	United Nations Development Fund for Women/UNDP	Cash to enhance national/international capacity to provide development assistance to women in crisis and post-crisis situations through advocacy, education and awareness raising, addressing psychosocial rehabilitation needs and support to mainstream gender within Tajikistan's strategic framework in Dushanbe	166 667
Subtotal				**1 166 667**
15 May 1998	United States	Ambassador's authority	Cash for humanitarian assistance (Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance fiscal year 1998 assistance)	25 000
20 May 1998	United States	Ambassador's authority	Cash for humanitarian assistance (Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance fiscal year 1998 assistance)	25 000
Subtotal				**50 000**
21 April 1998	ECHO	ACTED/France	Cash for partial rehabilitation of destroyed houses, schools and medical facilities, monitoring and coordination of ECHO assistance, supply of coal to institutions (part of ECU 875,000) [ECHO/TJK/B7-215/97/0100]	205 714
21 April 1998	ECHO	Aga Khan Foundation	Cash for complementary food assistance for most vulnerable people: wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt throughout the country (part of ECU 5,780,000) [ECHO/TJK/B7-215/97/0300]	514 286
21 April 1998	ECHO	Caritas/Switzerland	Cash for partial rehabilitation of destroyed houses, schools and medical facilities, monitoring and coordination of ECHO assistance, supply of coal to institutions (part of ECU 875,000) [ECHO/TJK/B7-215/97/0100]	680 000
21 April 1998	ECHO	ECHO Correspondent	Cash for partial rehabilitation of destroyed houses, schools and medical facilities, monitoring and coordination of ECHO assistance, supply of coal to institutions (part of ECU 875,000) [ECHO/TJK/B7-215/97/0100]	114 286
21 April 1998	ECHO	German Agro Action	Cash for complementary food assistance for most vulnerable people: wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt throughout the country (part of ECU 5,780,000) [ECHO/TJK/B7-215/97/0300]	2 800 000
31 March 1998	ECHO	ICRC	Cash for ICRC emergency appeal 1998	483 286
26 May 1998	ECHO	IFRC	Cash for distribution of emergency relief items for most affected people of floods and landslide (part of ECU 200,000) [ECHO/TJK/215/1998/02000]	219 780
21 April 1998	ECHO	Médecins sans frontières/France	Cash for medical assistance for most vulnerable people through selected medical structures in Leninabad, Dushanbe, Khatlon and Garm (part of ECU 2,345,000) [ECHO/TJK/B7-215797/0100]	194 286
21 April 1998	ECHO	Medical Emergency Relief International/UK	Cash for medical assistance for most vulnerable people through selected medical structures in Leninabad, Dushanbe, Khatlon and Garm (part of ECU 2,345,000) [ECHO/TJK/B7-215797/0100]	657 143

Decision date	*Donor*	*Channel*	*Description*	*Value (United States dollars)*
21 April 1998	ECHO	Pharmaciens sans frontières/France	Cash for medical assistance for most vulnerable people through selected medical structures in Leninabad, Dushanbe, Khatlon and Garm (part of ECU 2,345,000) [ECHO/TJK/B7-215797/0100]	1 142 857
21 April 1998	ECHO	RC/Finland	Cash for complementary food assistance for most vulnerable people: wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt throughout the country (part of ECU 5,780,000) [ECHO/TJK/B7-215/97/0300]	240 000
21 April 1998	ECHO	RC/Netherlands	Cash for medical assistance for most vulnerable people through selected medical structures in Leninabad, Dushanbe, Khatlon and Garm (part of ECU 2,345,000) [ECHO/TJK/B7-215797/0100]	685 714
21 April 1998	ECHO	RC/Sweden	Cash for complementary food assistance for most vulnerable people: wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt throughout the country (part of ECU 5,780,000) [ECHO/TJK/B7-215/97/0300]	994 286
Subtotal				**8 931 638**
30 June 1998	Others	ICRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (ICRC emergency appeal)	**64 637**
Total				**13 807 651**

This table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs by donors.